REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,714.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. BURMA, 1,681 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

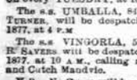
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGEH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

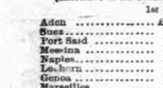
The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. R. Savers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., BOMBAY.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.

RAT VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

STEAMER FOR SALE AT CALCUTTA.

THE fine Paddle Steamer CURLEW, 409 Tons Gross and 154 Tons Net Register. Engines by Boulton and Watt, 160 Horse Power, with 4 Tubular Boilers. The Hull is built of Steel, and the Paddle Wheels are fitted with Patent Feathering Floats. The Hull, Engines, and Boilers are all in good order. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Re. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,

BY

SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapehill. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy.

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort. Sole A

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,

AND

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babet	19th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. D. Indas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2835	550	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s SS. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 230 H.P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877. Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay Bank, admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.

N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Balfgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascarine and Co

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,

ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS,

AND CONTRACTORS,

BOSTON WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and Mr. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order, in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

Mr. F. H. ZIFFER,

WATSON'S HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

H. J. MEYER'S & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)

CELEBRATED TEAS FROM

ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet	Rs. 3-1	per lb.
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2	,,	,,	2-4 ,,
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2	,,	,,	1-14 ,,
PEKOE	1 and 2	,,	,,	1-10 ,,
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2	,,	,,	1-6 ,,
SOUCHONG	1 and 2	,,	,,	1-4 ,,

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 8; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trooper, perfectly quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, R...

ROBERT ...

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Gowalia ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

VOLTAIRE,

THE TALENTED VENTRILOQUIST.

MR. T. HUDSON,

THE CELEBRATED NEGRO COMEDIAN.

The Performance will commence with the One Act Comedy by Charles Dance, Esq.,

WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

To conclude with a

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

In preparation, and will shortly be produced,

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN ALI BABA

AND

THE FORTY THIEVES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agts.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after TUESDAY, the 30th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1876.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

SS. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ASSURANCES.

1850—1855	£2,492,988	6	7
1855—1860	£2,815,455	3	0
1860—1865	£3,834,365	5	6
1865—1870	£5,713,813	7	3
1870—1875	£6,048,364	4	4

The new business of the past financial year 1875—upwards of £1,500,000—was the largest of any office in the United Kingdom.

THE INVESTED FUNDS have now increased to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE BONUS divided amongst the Policy-holders at last division in 1875 amounted to £372,710.

PROPOSAL FORMS and every information may be obtained on application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, January 1877.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Quakers of Florence, Dante, Grotto, Savonaelo and their City, by Mrs. Oliphant, Illustrated	13 4
Sport in Many Lands, by H. A. L., "The Old Shikaree," Illustrated, 2 vols	18 12
Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thomas Edwards, by S. Smiles, Illustrated	6 12
Flora Poetry and Language of Flowers, with Coloured Illustrations	6 12
The Nautical Almanac for 1877 and 1878, each	2 0
Benjamin D., His Little Dinner	0 12
Old Christmas, by Washington Irving, Illustrated	3 12
Fielding's Joseph Andrews, with Cruikshank's Illustrations	2 4
Maclean's Guide to Bombay, 2nd edition	5 0
The Aspects and Small Games of Fennel and the Orchard Western Provinces of India, by Captain J. H. Baldwin, Illustrated	13 4
Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country, by Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, Illustrated	13 4
Good Words, volume for 1876	4 12
Notes on Travel in Egypt and Nubia, by J. L. Stephens	2 4
Life of Lord Macaulay, by Trevelyan, 2 vols	22 8
Charles Kingsley, His Letters and Memoirs of his Life, edited by His Wife, 2 vols	22 8
Stock Exchange Year Book for 1877	3 4
Current Coin, by the Revd. H. R. Haweis	3 12
Blackbridge Hall, by Washington Irving Illustrated	3 12
The Influence of Firearms upon Tactics, by Captain G. H. Wickham, R.A.	4 12
Cawnpur Reminiscences, New Edition 1876	3 0
Our Holidays in the Scottish Highlands, Illustrated with Pen and Pencil, by A. A'beckett and Linley Sambourne	13 4
History of French Literature, by H. W. Laun	10 0
The Theory and Action of the Steam Engine, by W. H. Northcott	4 12
The New Treatise on Steam Engineering, by J. W. Nystrom	7 8
History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century, by L. Stephen, 2 vols	17 8
New Lands within the Arctic Circle, by Julius Reyer, 2 vols., Illustrated	20 0
Chapters in the History of Popular Progress, chiefly in relation to the Freedom of the Press and Trial by Jury	10 0
Cassell's Picturesque Europe with Illustrations on Steel and Wood, by the most eminent Artists, vol. containing British Isles	26 4
Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1877	8 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1877, of all Shapes and Sizes.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VALENTINES.—A Selected Assortment of Comic and Sentimental, just received, of various Price.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS for 1877.—Can be subscribed by paying Subscription per Annum, Rs. 70.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on the Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales to India, 2 vols. Illustrated, will soon be out. Orders registered by the Undersigned, Price Rs. 28-4.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

Neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES. JAN. 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
MANTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32	0	17	8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27	0	15	0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 46	0	24	8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46	0	24	8
DRY SILLERY	40	0	21	8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28	0	15	8

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41	0	23	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36	0	19	0
NIERSTEIN	26	0	14	0
HOCHHEIM	25	0	13	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23	8	...	
LAUBENHEIM	17	8	9	8
GIESSENHEIM	20	0	11	0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42	0	23	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34		18	8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33	0	18	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27	0	14	8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs.	...	14	0
WINNINGEN	20	0	...	

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40	0	22	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34	0	19	0
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32	0	...	

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines }	Rs. 10	0	...	
	12	8	7	4
MEDOCK, Superior	15	8	9	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21	0	11	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE { Superior after	26	0	14	8
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	31	0	16	8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30	0	...	
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22	0	...	
BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 18	0	...	

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28	0	15	0
POMMARD	24	0	13	0
MACON	22	0	12	0
BEAUNE	Rs. 18	0	10	0
CHABLIS	16	0	...	

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38	0	21	0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 30	0	...	
COGNAC, Old Pale	27	0	...	
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23	0	...	
GIN, London Old Tom	18	0	...	
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27	0	...	
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22	8	...	
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22	8	...	
WHISKEY, Scotch; Grabbie's	Rs. 20	0	...	
Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22	8	...	
HENNESSY'S BRANDY *	28	0	...	
Do. do. **	32	0	...	
Do do. ***	34	0	...	
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27	0	...	
MARTELL'S do.	27	0	...	
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37	0	...	

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	per bottle.	3	12	2 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	,,	3	8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	2	12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the Green	,,	7	0	3 12
Monastery Yellow	,,	5	8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	,,	3	12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	,,	3	0	1 12
CREME DE CURONELLE	,,	3	0	...
CREME DE ROSE	,,	3	0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE	,,	3	0	1 12
ANISETTE	,,	3	0	...
VERMOUTH	per bottle.	1	4	...
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	,,	...		1 12
GINGER WINE	per dozen.	17	0	...
ORANGE WINE	,,	22	8	...
ORANGE BITTERS	,,	18	0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	,,	...		24 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s	½ Pints.	...		12 0
BRANDY BITTERS				
WINE BITTERS				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,

With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY

ALIPH CHEEM.

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THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

New West of England Coatings, Angola Trowserings, Fine Scotch Cheviots, Riding Cords, Best Linen and Cotton Drills, Shikar Materials, &c.

ASQUITH & Co. have just landed a splendid assortment of the above which will be found to meet the requirements of INDIAN WEAR. The fit quality and finish of all GARMENTS GUARANTEED.

CASH PRICE LIST.

LOUNGE OR OFFICE SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED COATS AND TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Docskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiter's, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Mated Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

TROUNERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades, from	16	0
A very large choice of these superior goods, from	18	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill do.	5	0
Suits of above do.	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 11TH JAN. 1877.

The telegrams from Constantinople published this morning shows, as we anticipated, that we have not as yet seen the end of the negotiations; on the contrary, it seems quite possible that they may drag on from day to day until the termination of the Armistice necessitates a final decision one way or other. Yesterday's adverse advices do not appear to have exercised any effect in London, Consols having advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅜, while French Rentes remain at 106.

PIECE Goods in Manchester yesterday were very firm, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened with a like tone but closed quieter. The sales, however, reached the large total of 20,000 bales and prices, both on the spot and to arrive, were unchanged. After such a rapid rise as we have lately witnessed it is not at all unlikely that a slight reaction may supervene, but so long as the American receipts continue to lose ground at their present pace the depression, if such there be, is not likely to be long-lived. Tuesday's receipts, which were originally wired by Reuter at 1,000 bales, now prove to be 15,000, and yester day's were only 14,000, making the deficiency, as compared with the corresponding five days last year, 43,000 bales—a scale of diminution which must necessarily bring short crop estimates strongly into favour.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 13⅛ cents, but April shipment has receded from 14 to 13⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877 This week.	1876 Last week.	1875
Five days' Receipts ...	69,000	88,000	112 000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,744,000	.....	2,524,000
			58,000
			2,263 000

In the Mincing Lane Markets, Coffee is reported unchanged. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. while Cochin has declined 10s. per ton. Bombay Linseed is unaltered, but Ferozepore Rapeseed is quoted 6d. and Calcutta 3d. per quar er lower.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England still go on steadily, £50,000 having been taken yesterday for Egypt, making a total of £400,000 withdrawn since last return.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday resulting in £183,000 being allotted to Calcutta and £17,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 10 01d, and £150,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 10d, tenders at that figure on Calcutta and Madras receiving 17 per cent. and on Bombay 48 per cent, of the amounts applied for. Telegraphic transfers on Calcutta were done at 1s. 10 1 16d. Although last week's minimum was 1s. 9½d., the averages rates obtained this week are about 1-16d. less on Calcutta and ¼d. per rupee less on Bombay, showing that there is a slight decrease in the demand for remittance to this side.

Bar Silver has advanced from 57d. to 57¼d. per oz., but we cannot learn that there has been much buying of late.

Telegrams from Calcutta report that the Bank of Bengal there have to-day further advanced their rates of discount one per cent. all round. This makes their minimum again 3 per cent over the Bank of Bombay, or 10 per cent. on short dated Bank Bills—a rate which indicates decided tightness in money. The tightness however, from what we can learn here, is more of a special than a general character, and is attributable mainly to the relation in which the Bank stands with regard to the Government account. The Exchange Banks, both in Calcutta and here, are believed to be fairly supplied with funds, but the requirement of Government for Famine expenses are beginning to press heavily on the Presidency Banks. The Bank of Bombay is in an excellent position to withstand any pressure which can come upon it from this source, but the Bank of Bengal, with their large holdings of Government Paper—which could only be realised at the moment by submitting to a serious sacrifice—are much less favourably placed, and to meet the Wiudrawals have no other course but to make their rates for Accommodation almost prohibitory. This will, of course, react on this side to some extent, and we may therefore look for money becoming considerably dearer here than seemed likely some short time ago, before the full extent of the Famine became patent.

The course which Government will adopt to meet the heavy drain which must necessarily fall on their resources—the favourite estimate of the total expenditure being variously estimated at from 5 to 7 millions sterling—is anxiously looked for by the Commercial community, and it would almost be well, we think, if Government were to take the public into their confidence from the outset, as any sudden shock to trade would thereby be avoided. A loan of some kind seems almost a certainty, and in the present critical condition of finance the operation will require to be worked with great circumspection. Those interested in a temporary high rate of Exchange will doubtless advocate a Sterling Loan in London, but looking to the future, we think there can be little doubt that a Rupee Loan, even if issued at a very much lower rate than the present quotation, brought out during the monsoon, would ultimately prove less costly to the Country.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning, owing to Council Drafts having been allotted at lower rates than was generally expected, opened at a decline of 1/8d. per rupee from yesterday's quotations for Bank Bills, but without change in rates for Private Paper. On the advance in the Bank of Bengal's rates becoming known however, a firmer feeling set in and 1-16d. of the previous fall was recovered, the market closing steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 10 1/16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 10⅛.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...Is. 10⅛.	,,
,,	...Is. 10 7/16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. Demand is firm at ¼ per cent. premium; 60 days sight still nominal at 98⅝.

GOVERNMENT PAPER becomes more depressed daily, and in the total absence of buyers, it is almost impossible to give quotations. With a new Loan, and, possibly, dear money in prospect there are numerous sellers willing to accept any reasonable rates, but investors appear to have made up their minds to remain quite out of the market, and the position in Calcutta is reported to be even worse than here. No minally we call Fours and Fours-and a half, Rs. 97; Fives-and-a half par to ¼ premium, but business could not be done at these figures.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with only a small business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are unaltered, as also are Land Companies. Spinning and Weaving Companies are somewhat irregular, but, as a rule, the tendency is downwards, notwithstanding a somewhat easier feeling in Cotton A sale of £3,000 G. I. P. Railway stock is reported at Rs. 265 per £20 stock.

COTTON to day has been dull with considerable pressure to sell and rates have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. There is nothing in the Home advices to cause any retrograde movement, but the fact of our having been generally Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per candy over Liverpool is beginning to make itself felt now that people are trying to secure their profit on previous cheap purchases, and the result is that resales are being made at lower prices in the face of strong advices from Home. We quote now:—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 230	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, ,,	,, 226	,,
,, Akote ,,	,, 213	,,
F. G. F. Omrawuttee ,,	,, 210	,,
G. F. ,, Feb.	,, 206	,,
F G. F. Dhollera April	,, 208	,,

FREIGHTS continue very firm owing to the absence of tonnage for ready loading. For shipment in a few days business has been done at £2 12 6 and by steamers, to arrive, at £210 per ton. By sail nothing has yet been done.

PIECE Goods have been in rather better request to-day both from first hands and the Bazaar. A large Indent business is reported to have been put through. Prices are firmer but not quotably higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain A. Percy, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE BARQUE BUSHIRE MERCHANT, 534 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Singapore (November 11th), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE BARQUE EDMUND PHINEY 751 tons, Captain H. C. Small, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 29th), with a cargo of 999 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ZANTHO, 1,453 tons, Captain G. Edwards, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Ritchie, Mrs. Mernett and two children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S. S. POLLUCE, 1,314 tons, Captain G. Bagovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste &c, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Suez.—Mrs. R. Murphy and two children. For Aden.—Mr. Tychaly and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. VINDHYA, 315 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. D. McIver, Mr. Primrose, Mr. Young, Mr. Pandoorang Dajee and one hundred and ninety deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Singapore, Nov 11.
11	Xantho (s)	Edwards	London, Dec 1.
	Ingoni (s)	Sayers	Kurrachee, Jan 8.
	Edmund Phiney	Small	Liverpool, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
11	Pehlwan (s)	Percy	Coast and Carwar.
	Pollux (s)	Bagvich	Trieste.

The barque Northumberland, to Moulmein, was ent red out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Bombay, Dec 27.
	Sea Gull (s)	D wdy	Madras, Jan 3.
	Yorkshire (s)	Longley	Hugo Jacan. Dec 17.
	Flying squadron(s)		Singapore for Penang Dec 26.
	Weathersfield	Sherris	Singapore, Dec 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
7	Historian (s)	.....	.....
	Mormrus	.....	.....
	Balochmyle	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Morro Castle	.....	Gopanlpore.
	Clive (s)	.....	Ca cutta.
8	Charmer	.....	Gopanlpore.
	Viton (s)	.....	C-lcutta.
9	Alpheus(s)	.....	Calcutta.
	No tish ok	.....	Liv-rpool.
	Doruncs (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
7	Liberti P urtous	.....	Pondicherry.
	D. of Lancaster (s)	.....	London.
8	Atalanta (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Hougoumont	.....	Balasore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s. s. Dorunda—For Madras—Brigadier Genl. Guzo, C-pt in Galloway, Mr. A. Skinner, Mr. Famacus and Mrs, Lecture.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—120 bundles hoop iron, Knoop and Co.
Chaldwali Hall s—415 bundles hoop iron, S S Narruiwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Genevere s—8 crates earthenware, Abdool Hoosain Rahimbhoy.
Gwalior s—6 cases coloured p-pers, Volkart Brothers; 15 drums sperm oil, Heptoola Sheik Adam.
Dewa Gunnadhur—200 b xes bar oap, Ebram Hajee Ahmed.
Arabia s—20 cases brandy, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

FROM BORNEAN.

Sumatra s—96 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa s—32 bales hemp, Nanjer Heerjee; 81 bales cotton, Jairam Days; 1; 1 7 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govinjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—3 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 7 bales hides, Peer Mahomed abdoolee; 8 bales hides, Surrut Dorvesh; 5 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Janmahomed; 3 cases fishmaws, Rumbully Aliyrnan; 400 bags gingely seed, Shaik Abdoo Cadery; 17 cases of banuos, Jeomabhoy Lalljee; 12 cases M of P shells and 1 case tortoise shell, Curreem Fuckerbhoy; 5 bales hides, burmuy Vellje; 21 cases M of P shells, 61 cases oliba um and 175 lbs T shells, Peerbhoy Assur; 84 cwts E teeth, Hassonbhoy Thavor and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—1,100 bags gingelyseed, Ralli Brothers; 965 bags to-ee seed, Finlay, Scott and Co

FOR GENOA.

Malwa s—200 bales cotton, P graht O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 7.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Delhi

JANUARY 9.

Williams, Lieut Col, Bombay 14th Sikhs, to appear before a Medl Board, from Peshawar.

JANUARY 10.

Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Chesshyre, Lieut Col, Bombay 4th Rifles N I, on Medl Cert, from Satara.

JANUARY 11.

Ritchie, Surgn, Madras 9th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Kempster, Bgde Genl, Madras Bgde Staff, on duty, from Delhi.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, January* 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj G S Hawthorn, S C, and Lt Col J Gordon, S C, have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Col W Creagh, S C, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Asst Maj E H Smith has been allowed to retire from the Service from the 21st Dec 1876.

Capt C C Pemberton, Bombay S C, Asst Supt, Berar Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary sub-diary leave.

The following reversions will take place in the Ordnance Dept consequent on the return from furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, of Lt C J F Swanson, R A first class Commissary:—Asst Maj E H Smith 2nd class Commissary Capt F Spring, R A, to revert to second class Commissary

Brevet-Major and Commissary Capt H M Burgess, R A, to revert to third class Commissary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A G Cane, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is appointed to do general duty at the Presidency from the 20th Dec 1876.

The Rev W J Bemer, M A, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from the end of April 1877.

The Rev W J Fennell, B A, Chaplain of Baroda is appointed Chaplain of Ghorpuri, visiting Sholapur, Purandhur, and Dikeal, vice the Rev W L Eames.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg W A Barrow and Surg Maj H R MacDougall respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Medical duties Rajkot, on the 1st inst, before office hours.

Surg W A Barrow held charge of the Civil Medical duties from the 1st to the 31st Dec 1876 inclusive

Maj S Fells and Maj J W Watson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kattywar Political Agency on the 4th Dec 1876, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col W H Mason, Cant Mag at Belgaum, is invested with civil jurisdiction in the Belgaum Dist under Sec I of Act III. of 1869.

Messrs N M W Dastell and G Druitt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Dharwar on the 2nd inst. at r office hours.

Messrs W Ernest Brown ing and John Warden respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 5th inst, before office hours.

Messrs A Lyon and A D Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of the Ratnagiri Dist on the 1 4 1 st, in the forenoon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Collr of Salt Revenue to be "ex-officio" Asst to the Collrs of Tanna, Kolaba, and Surat, for the purposes of Chapters XI to XIII of Regulation 21 of 1827 and Act III of 1852.

Mr W S Haxton, Assist Conservator of Forests, acted as conservator of Forests in Sind from 18 h Aug to 24th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Messrs Pope and Sandys and J B Alcock of the Bombay Civil Service, passed their examination in Hindustani on the 8th Jan 1877.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Davidson assumed charge of the duties of the Surg of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, in addition to his own duties as Surg to that Hospital, from the 4th Dec 1876, after office hours.

Surg James McAlister to be substantive pro tem Depy Sanitary Comr for the Konkan Registration Dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt R T Frere, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ratnagiri, from Mr W Ashdown on the afternoon of the 14th Dec 1876.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Malukchand Tarachand is appointed a Non-Official Comr for the Town Municipality of Baramati, in the Poona Dist, vice K showrow Moreshwar, deceased.

Messrs Nowroji Rustomji Bamanbandra N ik Sir Desai, is appointed a member of the Sangameshwar Taluka Fund Committee in the Ratnagiri Dis, vice Ramchandra Naik bin Ganoba Naik, Sir Desai, resigned.

Mr H G Gell, assumed charge of the duties of Asst Supt of Police, Kaladgi, on the 23rd ultimo, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Messrs A Shewan, C S, Asst Collr, and H Mainwaring, Asst Conservator, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Dist Forest Officer, Satara, on the 23rd Dec 1876, before office hours.

Capt J G Sandeman, Depy Conservator, second grade, and Mr T B Fry, Asst Conservator, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Dist Forest Officer, Gujarat Circle, on the 20th Dec 1 76, after office hours.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

INDIA OFFICE, 21ST DECEMBER, 1876.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Charles Pulley, 36th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, 39th Regiment. Dated 9th March, 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd November, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Ramsay, Madras Infantry. Dated 8th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley Sale Hill, Bengal Infantry. Dated 29th August, 1876.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th September, 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Vincent Lewis Mathias, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd March, 1876.

Captain William Henry Browne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd May, 1876.

This cancels the promotion of Captain Browne to Captaincy in the Bengal Staff Corps, as announced in the London Gazette 15th September 1876.

Captain Richard Graham Birch, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel C. Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 20th March, 1876.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Cabell. Dated 26th June, 1876.

Major Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, deceased. Dated 28th July, 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain Joseph Barnard Smith. Dated 26th June 1876.

Captain Thomas Reid Davidson. Dated 15th July, 1876.

Captain Hamilton Chapman. Dated 15th July, 1876

Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair. Dated 5th August, 1876.

Captain Charles Richard Cook. Dated 4th September, 1876.

Captain Frederick Hammond. Dated 8th September 1876.

Captain George Stewart. Dated 20th September, 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Albert de Clancy Rennick. Dated 6th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Thomas James Bailey. Dated 5th August, 1876.

Lieutenant Stannus Verner Gordon. Dated 9th August, 1876.

Lieutenant George John Hare. Dated 9th September, 1876.

Lieutenant William George Craigie Halkett. Dated 9th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Henry Boileau. Dated 9th September, 1876.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Francis Walker Drummond. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Fraser Stephens. Dated 16th July, 1876.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Boyd Saunders. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Charles John Stanley Gough, C.B., V.C. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 2nd European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Henry Melvill to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 4th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Robert Cunliffe Low to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Kinnan Johnston Canning Mackenzie to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Borlase Stevens. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Martin Cafe, V.C. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Charles Maltby. Dated 16th July, 1876.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Harvey Woodhouse. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Major James Johnstone. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Major Henry Vansittart Riddell. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Major Henry Rowbane. Dated 30th August, 1876.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry Archibald McNair to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 44th Native Infantry.

Captain John Henry Willoughby Osborne to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 61st Native Infantry.

Captain Arthur Edward Downing to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Captain Charles Henry Bergman to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Late 64th Native Infantry.

Captain William Duncan Macturk to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Vanburgh Law. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Gordon Thomson. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Major Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Major Frederick Tyson Playfair. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Major Thomas Ross Church. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Major Henry Mack Nepean. Dated 15th June 1876.

Major Alfred Charles Forth. Dated 20th July, 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain David Frederick Moore Lane. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Captain William Henry Hodges. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Captain Edward James Watson. Dated 14th June, 1876.

Captain Theophilus Higginson. Dated 26th June, 1876.

Captain Alexander Cook. Dated 26th June, 1876.

Captain Thomas Henry Stoton. Dated 26th June, 1876.

Captain Joseph Beauchamp Leggett. Dated 16th August, 1876.

Captain Edgar Hastings Thomas. Dated 16th August, 1876.

Captain John Macdougall. Dated 20th August, 1876.

Captain Charles Hayter. Dated 29th August, 1876.

Captain Lacy Bowring Bance. Dated 10th September, 1876.

Captain George Corrie Bird. Dated 20th September, 1876.

Captain William Nesbit Wroughton. Dated 23rd September, 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alfred Western Hatchell Hornsby. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Alfred Vincent Chick. Dated 9th September, 1876.

Lieutenant Edward Alexander Fraser. Dated 13th September, 1876.

MADRAS ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Buchanan. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Travis Radcliffe. Dated 1st August, 1876.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Melville Lawford. Dated 10th February, 1876.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Alexander Arbuthnot. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Major Western George Morrie. Dated 1st August, 1876.

Late 1st Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Stanley Hooper to be Major. Dated 1st August, 1876.

Late 3rd Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Fraser to be Major. Dated 16th July 1876.

Late 4th Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Colin Campbell William James Morris to be Major. Dated 10th February, 1876.

Late 8th Light Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Richard Campbell Stewart to be Major. Dated 16th July, 1876.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Thomas Williams. Dated 16th July, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Henry Watts. Dated 1st August, 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Philip Yorke Triscott. Dated 17th August, 1876.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Cecil D'Urban La Touche. Dated 29th July, 1876.

Major Arthur Thomas Moore, V.C. Dated 29th July 1876.

Major Oriel Viveash Tanner. Dated 19th August, 1876.

Major Charles Henry Clay. Dated 24th August, 1876.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Gordon Trevor. Dated 10th September, 1876.

Captain Maurice Tweedie. Dated 20th September, 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant George Westrenen Sawyer. Dated 28th June, 1876.

Lieutenant William Henry Dawes Jones. Dated 26th July, 1876.

Lieutenant Lewis Forbes Heath. Dated 9th September, 1876.

Lieutenant David William Keith Barr. Dated 20th September, 1876.

RESIGNATION.

Captain John Nevitt Bennett, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 13th July, 1876.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—January 7th, at 10, Russel Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. W. Welbore Ellis, of a daughter.
HARRISS—January 7th, at 6, Alipore Road, the wife of Alfred E. Harriss, Esq., of a daughter.
SYMONDS—January 6th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W. A. Symonds, Esq., of a son.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HUMANITARIAN.—You should make a formal complaint to the Municipal authorities.

VOICE FROM MAZAGON.—You should get better evidence than you adduce. "I have heard" is not enough.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

LORD LYTTON has shown himself to be personally so much in favour of giving the Press of India fair play that we bring to his notice, with a confident hope that we shall not be required to perform the same painful duty again, the latest instance of the prostitution of Government influence in behalf of the *Pioneer*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* used to be spoken of as a paper written by gentlemen for gentlemen; and in like manner the *Pioneer* may justly be described as a paper written by snobs for snobs. We daresay our Allahabad contemporary will himself admit the accuracy of this definition; for his ambition does not soar high, and he is quite content, by the exercise of "a judicious profusion," to buy little bits of news with which he may titillate the appetite for gossip of the unthinking members of Anglo-Indian society. For the higher function of journalism, which involves the careful and impartial discussion of public measures with the view of enlightening the public mind and assisting the Government to carry on the administration of the country in accordance with public opinion, the *Pioneer* has the loftiest contempt. Its simple policy is to corrupt Government servants by paying them for information which it afterwards does not attempt to criticize but communicates to its readers with the air of a State trumpeter proclaiming some Imperial decree. The position of the *Pioneer* peculiarly qualifies it for undertaking work of this kind. It is a paper without a bottom. It is published indeed at Allahabad, but it represents no living, organized community. At Bombay, and in some degree also at Calcutta and Madras, the newspapers speak in the name of a great population educated in the knowledge of public affairs and full of life and energy. But the *Pioneer* has no public opinion of any kind at its back, it represents nobody but the officials who supply it with news for money or on the condition of being written up in return for their base betrayal of secrets of State; and it might as well be published at Simla or wherever else the Government of India may fix its residence as at Allahabad. No doubt, freedom from local prejudices is an advantage; but it is better to be swayed unconsciously, in the discussion of administrative or legislative measures, by the character of the people among whom one dwells, than deliberately to use a newspaper as the medium for advertising the claims to high position and public honours of men who are not too scrupulous to sell to the highest bidder the information acquired by them confidentially in the service of the State. A journal of the *Pioneer's* stamp cannot fail to bring both itself and the Government into discredit. Lord Lytton has had the shrewdness to see that those high officials who may have thought they were making use of the *Pioneer* for the good of the State by systematically bribing it with titbits of information made a very great mistake, since the proprietor of the *Pioneer* has really made use of them. No opinion of the *Pioneer* on any question carries the slightest weight with the public, for the simple reason that a paper which is not independent at once ceases to command the respect even of its own readers; and it may, without exaggeration, be said that the only use the *Pioneer* is now put to is to keep prominently before the eyes of the Viceroy in Council the names of the gentlemen who write in its columns. A newspaper employed to serve purposes of this kind may help forward the fortunes of individuals, but it must injure the credit of the State.

Having made these general remarks, we now turn to the particular case of injustice which has provoked them. In another column we quote from the *Pioneer* an account of the long-looked for but still unpublished Report of the Deccan Riots Commission. We need scarcely say that the *Pioneer* knows probably a little less than the man in the moon does about the state of the Deccan, and that no attempt is made in the article referred to to discuss the report fairly. The peculiar fashion of the *Pioneer's* treatment of State papers is illustrated in the disparaging remarks made about Mr. Richey, a Bombay member of the Riots' Commission who seems to have had the audacity to disagree with a crack Civilian from the North-West Provinces, the late Mr. C. W. Carpenter, who was appointed a member of the Commission by Lord Northbrook. We speak with perfect impartiality on this point, because Mr. Richey seems to have maintained opinions which have often been controverted in these columns; but it is disgraceful that public servants who do their duty to the State should have their work condemned in the public papers possibly by their own rivals and opponents, before the public has been allowed an opportunity of judging what it is worth. According to the *Pioneer*, "Mr. Richey had no direct knowledge "of the Deccan, nor had the native member," who supported his views, "much more." Of course, Mr. Carpenter knew all about the Deccan. Certainly, he had never been in the country before he came down to sit on the Commission; but we are aware that North-West civilians know all things by intuition. Mr. Auckland Colvin, also from Allahabad, who succeeded Mr. Carpenter, appears to be an even cleverer man than his predecessor. He is described by the ecstatic *Pioneer* as a Sir George Wingate and a Michel Chevalier rolled into one. "Chief among "the addenda," says our contemporary, "is the "searching and incisively expressed memoran- "dum by Mr. Colvin. This essay goes far to "combine the thoroughness of the experienced "Indian revenue officer with the clearness and "point of the French economist." Not having seen this wonderful essay, we are not in a position to say if the *Pioneer's* delicate little compliment to Mr. Colvin is merited or not; but what is perfectly plain is that the *Pioneer* has been bribed with an early copy of the Report to write up certain members of the Commission at the expense of others. Now, this sort of thing must be put a stop to. If Lord Lytton does not know how to begin, if it be the case, as has been asserted, that the ramifications of the system of corruption introduced by the *Pioneer* are so wide and far reaching as to leave even heads of Departments powerless to fight against it, then we would suggest to the Viceroy that he should employ the same means and the same instrument to find out who are the gentlemen that write themselves up in the *Pioneer* as were employed to find out who wrote down Colonel Thuillier in the *Friend of India*. In plain words, set Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., on the whole Colvin family, and let him worry them to death unless they confess who supplied the *Pioneer* with the Deccan Riots Commission's Report. We must apologize to Mr. Colvin and all his relations for supposing it to be possible that they can have done anything so mean and dishonourable; but *salus populi suprema lex*; and for the sake of the character of our Government, which is dear to us all, it is necessary that no stone should be left unturned in order to get at the roots of the deadly under-growth of muck journalism which is fatal to the development of anything like a healthy public opinion in Upper India. For the future, the Viceroy would do wisely to order the immediate publication in the *Gazette of India* of State papers of public interest instead of letting them be hawked about the public offices for months or years till they become the property of unscrupulous servants of Government. A great authority has said that out of every hundred State secrets ninety-nine might be proclaimed from the housetops without doing the State any harm; and the Government may reasonably be asked to destroy the lucrative trade now carried on by officials, high and low, who traffic in State secrets, by publishing them to the world at the earliest possible moment. Lord Salisbury has set an example of frankness in this way by shovelling into blue books papers which everybody in India affected to treat as strictly confidential; and Lord Lytton need not be ashamed to imitate the Secretary of State. He might make a commencement with the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, which has been returned to him, and which ought to have been published in its amended form some weeks ago.

THE opponents of centralization in India, as mixed with ministerial patronage at home, will derive a malicious satisfaction from the crisis a Madras. They will say that the Duke of Buckingham, a man previously unacquainted with India, ought never to have been sent to this country to supersede in a Governorship men thoroughly familiar with it, such as those in the Indian Civil and Military services, and they will not fail to censure the centralization policy of the country which sends a Bengal officer as Commander-in-Chief to Madras—a Presidency with which he can scarcely be more familiar than the Duke of Buckingham is familiar with Hindustan. But there is much to be said by the opposite party also. Sir Neville Chamberlain is one of the finest soldiers of the Empire, though his qualities as an administrator and a second in Council are supposed to be untested, and the Duke of Buckingham is notoriously an able man of business, as well as a nobleman of a rank to command respect, although his acquaintance with Indian public business is, of course, limited. The two principal members of the Madras Government are doubtless first class men in their respective lines, and they only require experience—the one of India and the other of a Presidency—in order to govern well; but this is the strong card in the hands of the advocates of local talent—that by the time such men as the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Neville Chamberlain have mastered the difficulties of the situation they are liable to be removed from it, to give room to new-comers who must commence *de novo* their official training for the administration of a Presidency whose wants and wishes are at the beginning well nigh unknown to them. Nevertheless, it is very difficult to say, with any certainty, which has the best of the argument—the party which would keep the highest prizes of the Government service for Anglo-Indians, or that other one which would bring Indian Governors from England in order to introduce fresh life and fresh ideas to the various Governments of the Empire.

From what we read in the Madras papers it would appear that the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Madras Presidency are in opposition to their colleagues in Council of the Madras Civil Service, and the result is the despatch of Sir Richard Temple to supersede them all in the work of government. This intervention may be considered a very crucial test of the relative value of Anglo-Indian or English Governors, and the public will, no doubt, say that the one system fails when it has to be bolstered up by the other. Sir Richard Temple is, indeed, an exceptional man with an exceptional reputation as a Famine Doctor; still, he is an Indian Civilian, whereas the Duke of Buckingham is not, and people will not be slow to surmise that it is the Duke's ignorance of India which necessitates the presence of Sir Richard Temple at his side. However, there will be a large party to assert that a man of the Duke of Buckingham's calibre is quite equal to the task of encountering an Indian Famine at its worst, and that it is only the fussy interference of the Anglo-Indian element in his public affairs which will not allow him the time to elaborate his conceptions according to his own lights. The Duke of Buckingham has certainly made one sad mistake in the government of his Presidency, for the Weld case, or his action upon it, has been generally condemned throughout the country. The error, however, was one which a Governor of but limited experience of the country and its inhabitants might easily fall into, though it strikes us as astonishing that his colleagues in Council with their Indian experience, could ever have permitted him to make it. New-comers are almost invariably taken in by the plausible address of the natives, and especially by the address of the Brahmin portion of the native community, so that, if the Duke of Buckingham was misled, he was only misled as other strangers in the land have been misled before, and we think that it is hard upon him to take a solitary instance of misgovernment as the type of his whole administration, though this is apparently what has come of it. The unpopularity His Grace has gained by the Weld case has extended itself to his Famine operations, and these last are loudly condemned in Madras, chiefly, we imagine, because great famines are fortunately rare occurrences in that Presidency. No doubt the Madras Famine is a very serious affair indeed, for anything like what at present threatens is unknown to the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Presidency. It is impossible, however, to say that measures have not been taken to alleviate its severity. The great fault of the Mad

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE 56TH REGIMENT AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, 11TH JAN.

The 56th Regiment has been ordered into camp on account of an outbreak of small pox. The move to Aden is temporarily countermanded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11TH JAN.

Respecting the protest of Prince Charles of Roumania against articles of the new Turkish Constitution, the Porte has disclaimed any intention to infringe the rights of that Province.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, 10TH JANUARY.

The Democratic forces continue to besiege the State House, but permission for egress and ingress is allowed. The Democratic and Republican Chambers here have both elected Washington Senators.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, 10TH JAN.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Merkara, outward bound to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, sailed yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 11TH JAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Nizam, with the outward London mails of 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 10TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been very firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 94¾.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106.

Bar Silver..... 57½.

The sum of £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure—Cyclone.

LINE REPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persa. Persian line right to London.

A DEPUTATION of several of the leading European Cotton merchants met the Port Trustees by appointment at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, to discuss the present unsatisfactory position of the trade, owing to the partial removal of the Cotton Green to Mazagon. No reporters were present, but from what we can gather the question was very fully discussed; the merchants pointing out the great loss and inconvenience which must necessarily arise to the whole trade of the port should the "Green" be entirely removed to Mazagon. The movement was characterised as an attempt on the part of the management of the Mazagon Company to place themselves in a position which would necessitate the purchase of the property by Government at an unduly enhanced value, and the merchants strongly impressed on the Trustees the advisability of making an attempt to retain the trade in its old location by reducing their charges for land rental, &c., to the same scale as the competing Company. The Trustees thanked the deputation for the expression of their views but deferred any decision on the subject. It seemed generally admitted, however, that the inconvenience and loss of which the merchants complained was unquestionable, and it was only doubtful whether the evil would not eventually work its own cure by the natural tendency of trade to the most suitable position.

THE *Englishman* understands that Colonel Malleson, late guardian to the young Mysore Prince, will leave the service in April next.

IT is reported that at the local Durbar held at Jessor, a native managed to get in front of the guns, and was blown to atoms.

A MADRAS paper hears that cholera has broken out among the families of the 13th Regiment of Native Infantry stationed at Royapoo. ram, and that several deaths have occurred. There is a rumour that the regiment will go out in camp for a time.

DURING the celebration of the Proclamation at Madura, in the Madras Presidency, there was an explosion of powder while the Imperial salute was being fired, by which six people were so seriously injured that two of them have since died.

THE following special telegram is published in the *Madras Mail* in reference to the Madras harbour scheme:—"The Government of India is dissatisfied with the harbour scheme and is quite satisfied the work will be useless when most wanted. This opinion is supported by captains of ships of war, Government transports and private traders. Lord Salisbury, however, is obstinate and the Government of India cannot interfere and may only pay money as it is wanted, and ask for information."

A REPORT published by a contemporary says that on the night of the 30th December, at about 9 P. M., about 100 Affreedees from the Kohat Pass attacked a village named Darrah Jharma, some five miles to the north of the Banu Road. The inhabitants of the village fled from their houses in consequence of their fear: but the men who fell into the hands of the Affreedees were mercilessly put to death; fifteen were wounded, and six or seven of their houses were set on fire. The Affreedees returned to their haunts in triumph and are again creating a disturbance in the Peshawur district; and Europeans are much annoyed by them.

THE following comparison is made by a Madras paper:—"His Grace of Buckingham is really taking matters very coolly. As Sir R. Temple has been appointed to do his work, His Grace seems to be in no hurry to return, travelling leisurely, as if he were an ordinary tourist, between Delhi and Madras, where he proposes to arrive on the 18th instant. Sir P. Wodehouse, on the other hand, returned direct to Bombay as soon as the Assemblage was over. The contrast between the two Governors is very marked. What wonder is it that the Duke of Buckingham should be so distrusted by the Government of India? If the Duke is trying to show that Madras can do without a Governor, he will probably succeed in his object. After what has happened, we shall never be surprised to hear that he is to be our last Governor."

WITH respect to prices of grain in the Madras districts the *Mail* writes:—"District telegrams enlighten us in the variation in prices of grain in different districts. In Bellary food has become dearer, the price of the second sort of rice on the 2nd instant being 6¾ seers per rupee, against 7¼ seers in the previous week. In Cuddapah, however, there was no change of price, and very little in Kurnool, where the price of second sort of rice is about 6-10 seers per rupee. The ordinary price of this grain in these districts is 15 to 16 seers the rupee. Finally, we must notice the importations of rice into Madras. For the week ended the 2nd instant, they were 10,906 tons, against 13,431 tons in the previous week. It is probable that these importations will be very largely increased during the next few months. At the present rate of importation, not much more than a quarter of a million of tons would be imported during the next six months."

"Now," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "that the Assemblage is over, signs of the times are not wanting to show that work is soon likely to succeed to play. We hear that the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Lewis Pelly, the new Chief Commissioner, of the Frontier Province, are at this moment *en route* for Peshawur, or will be so very shortly. We have already indicated the cause, viz., that every preparation is being made in the neighbourhood for the assembly of a force for field service. Large quantities of ammunition are being sent up from the arsenals. The Commissariat Department is hard at work collecting supplies on a grand scale, baggage animals are being brought together; and although Government is wisely discreet as to the destination of the troops, the fact of many regiments being under orders for field service on our side, and the fact that the Afghans are busy in organizing their forces also, and that the border tribes are full of excitement and enthusiasm at a prospect of cutting throats, on the other side of the frontier line, tell their own tales pretty conclusively."

IN Madras the opinion with regard to Sir R. Temple's appointment seems to be that favourable results will follow. The *Mail* says:—"Though Sir Richard Temple's advent among us is sure to excite unpleasant feelings in some quarters, we anticipate good results from it. In the first place Sir Richard will be empowered to sanction relief works and other measures without the necessity for reference to the Supreme Government. Reference always means delays, and they proverbially dangerous at any time might be fatal now In the next place, Sir Richard Temple comes to us with all the recent experience acquired during the Bengal Famine in 1874. It is the prevailing fashion to sneer at that famine because there were so few deaths from actual starvation. But probably Sir Richard claims success for his management on that very ground. * * * Here in Madras he will probably cause a flow of expenditure that may cause temporary alarm; we shall be quite prepared, for example, to hear of his commencing a line of railway from Bellary to Dharwar, to induce supplies of food from the Western Coast, or the long-talked of Toongabudra Canal into Bellary town; as well as making some temporary branch railways for increasing the means of delivering food in the interior. But so long as Sir Richard keeps the people from starving, we, for our part, shall certainly not quarrel with him."

THE expenditure on relief in each of the districts is as follows:—

Kistna .....Rs.	35,000	Madura .....Rs.	77,653
Nellore ..... ,,	158,000	Tinnevelly ... ,,	9,000
Cuddapah ... ... ,,	563,320	Coimbatore ... ,,	1,06,000
Bellary ..... ,,	18,94,0 0	Salem ..... ,,	1,18,900
Kurnool..... ,,	9,38,829	Chingleput ... ,,	1,11,000
N. Arcot ..... ,,	77,561		
Trichinopoly .. ,,	5,000		39,98,263

In other words the expenditure up to the beginning of the present year was near about £400,000. The *Madras Mail* adds:—"This, however, must be regarded as preliminary only, as the Board of Revenue estimate a total expenditure on the famine of nearly three-and half millions sterling, or about one-half of a year's revenue in the Madras Presidency. It is calculated that the expenditure will go on rapidly increasing, month by month, until April and May, when the famine will be at its climax, and cost about half-a-million sterling per month. The Board's figures will probably be sharply criticised by Sir Richard Temple, but we question very much if he will see his way to managing the famine cheaper than our own officials. On the contrary, Sir Richard is more likely to increase the Board's estimate by launching out into expenditure on works which the Board have not contemplated. The *Pioneer* seems to think that money has been spent too lavishly on our relief works, but so far as the famine has come under our own eyes, we have no hesitation in saying that this is not the case. Indeed, we think, the opinion in Madras is just the reverse, for no sign of money-spending was observable here until the famine showed itself at our very doors."

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTIEE, 10TH JAN.

THE 1st of January has come and gone, as also the Proclamation Day. We in Camp had no public demonstration; the detachment of the 6th Infantry H. C. fired a *feude joie*, and no more. The City was illuminated prettily, and the poor fed out of the Rs. 600 given for this most auspicious occasion. The Proclamation of the assumption of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the title of Empress of India was read. The good folks of Ellichpore, military station, were more fortunate than us. I am told that the troops,—(6 h Infantry H. C., No. 4 Light Field Battery and a Squadron of Cavalry)—were reviewed on the general parade ground at mid-day by Colonel Dunn, commanding the station, who read out the Queen's Proclamation in English, and the Moonshee in Urdu to the military. The Artillery in command of Captain Seton fired 101 salvoes from their guns, and the Infantry a *feu de joie*. The spectators—loyal subjects—were many. I am informed that a medal was presented by Colonel Dunn to a non-commissioned officer of the Artillery and another to a havildar of the 6th Infantry H. C. for good service. On New Year's night there were illuminations all over the place, and the fireworks were very good. Several prisoners were released from jail at this station, and a few from Ellichpore. After the fireworks at Ellichpore, and while carriages were "rolling home," a coach capsized with a few ladies in it. Nothing serious, I am told, occurred, save a few bruises and a good shaking.

The Commissioner is expected to return from Delhi in few days so as to be in time to receive the British Resident, Sir Richard Meade, at Akola, which place he is expected to reach on the evening of the 20 h instant. Sir Richard, it is said, will be at Oomrawuttee on or about the 28th instant. Colonel Alexander, Superintending Engineer H. P. W. D., and Secretary to the Resident, is expected here from Bolaram about the 16 h instant, on a tour of inspection through East Berar. During the absence of Colonel Nembhard to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Colonel Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner, was in charge.

Brigadier General Wright, C.B., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, arrived here *en route* to Ellichpore on inspection of troops. Dame Rumour says he will return in time to meet the Resident at Akola, where an entertainment is to be given.

Consequent on the return to duty from furlough of Major Conway Gordon, Assistant Adjutant General C. F., Major Scurrius, V.C., C. M. G., 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been directed to rejoin his corps.

In a former contribution, I mentioned that an enterprising contractor, Mr. Hexter, proposed to lay a tramway from the cotton mills to the railway station, and that the Municipality had no objection, providing the Executive Engineer had none. Mr. Hexter submitted certain plans to the Corporation, as it was insufficient to form an opinion on the scheme; the august body requested Mr. Hexter to elucidate the whole scheme:—

1st. Rates he will charge, and

2nd. Amount to be paid to the Municipality for the concession.

The Municipality further decreed that the tramway must run on the side of the road, and that the bulky correspondence be circulated among all the cotton merchants for their information. The Corporation is not unmindful of an overworked subordinate; they have very kindly passed Rs. 20 a month to the native doctor for services rendered during the recent cholera epidemic in the City.

The Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Madras, Frederick Gell, D. D., is expected to arrive here on the 20th instant. His Lordship's tour of visitation programme remains unaltered at present:—

Oomrawuttee.....	20th Jany.
Ellichpore	Uncertain
Akola.....	22nd Jany.
Basim (by Tonga Dak)	25th ,,
Hingoli (by Tonga)	26th ,,
Aurungabad.....	3rd Feb.

His Lordship is expected to reach Nagpore from Allahabad on or about the 13th instant. On his return, the Bishop may visit Yeotmal (East Berar) about the 18th instant. The latter place is about 30 miles from the Ramegaum railway station on the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

From the foregoing arrivals, it is expected that there will be grand doings in Berar. Since 1873, the Resident of Hyderabad has not visited the flourishing province of Berar. By the bye, there was a *very great* rumour here in the City the other day, that the "Padsha of the Deccan" got back the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as a royal favour! The rumour was so great that all doubts were at an end. The canard went round the Camp like wild-fire, but like all such stuff and nonsense it ended in "gas?"

Ellichpore, I hear, went in for gay doings during the Christmas week. The Christmas entertainment consisted of sports, a Christmas tree, tea party, fancy fair, and a well got up concert. Considering the small community of a dozen families, the entire Christmas festivities were a perfect success, which reflected great credit on the secretary who had, it is said, to contend with a number of drawbacks more so, it being the *first* of its kind in Berar. The concert is well spoken of, the chief performers being the Misses Tinckom who presided at the piano.

Mr. S. A. Reade, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Berar, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe from 15th instant. Captain Stewart, M.S.C., Adjutant 3rd Cavalry H.C., has been granted 9 months' leave on medical certificate by the Bombay Government and 15 months on "private affairs" to Europe. During this officer's absence Captain Hamilton will officiate as second in command of the 2nd Cavalry H. C., of which Captain Stewart was officiating.

From January to the 15th November 1876, the Oomrawuttee State Railway has done a good stroke of business: the receipts during that period were Rs. 57,263, or an increase of Rs. 3,475 over the previous year. The Nizam's State Railway is "up to the knocker too." The receipts for the same period exhibits Rs. 4,36,928, or Rs. 37,377 in excess of the year 1875. The Khamgaum Railway, being closed for half of the above period, shows a decrease in receipts of previous year of Rs. 8,293.

The weather is all that could be desired—cool, pleasant, and bracing. Public health may be considered satisfactory, although local complaints at this time of the year are rather troublesome. Cholera is fast disappearing. The crops are not very encouraging; the cutting of the *kharif* has been completed, and the harvest is said to be fair. The *rabi* crops in three districts is said to be indifferent. The cattle in Bassim district suffer from mouth disease.

I have just been informed that a few "certificates of honour" as a mark of Royal favour on H. M.'s assumption to the title of Empress of India are to be bestowed on a "chosen few" in this district.

I noticed there is a great improvement in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*. The route to several towns in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is pretty correctly given. The *Guide* is certainly a good *vade mecum*, and it would be better still if the calendar for the month were attached. This will form a nice adjunct to the work.

BOMBAY.

BISHOP ANDREWS.—We have been requested to intimate that Bishop Andrews, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, is expected to preach at Falkland Road Hall on Sunday next at 11 A.M. and in the evening at 6 o'clock at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

A GARDEN PARTY.—A Garden Party will be held at Morley Hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, given to all the soldiers' wives and children at Colaba. His Excellency Sir Reginald Macdonald, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, with his usual kindness, has lent his band for the occasion to play during the evening.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 1st January 1877 was Rs. 1,36,25,456; add silver received during the week, Rs. 14,13,983. The sum of Rs. 6,00,028 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,44,40,416. There is in addition under Currency Act Rs. 1,10,39,051 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 9th January 1877, was 489, being 56 more than in the preceding week, 95 more than the total of the week ending 11th January 1876, and 102 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 293 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 37·20.

TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.—Mrs. Thomas, schoolmistress, Khetwady Road, entertained her numerous pupils on Monday night at a Christmas party after the most approved old English fashion, where cakes, fruits, and other dainties were freely distributed, and where there was the additional attraction of a huge Christmas tree loaded with presents of every description known to, and popular with, the juvenile world. There were other guests, too, besides the children, including Mrs. Gell, Captain and Mrs. Oldham, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stothert, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, and several other ladies and gentlemen.

THE PROCLAMATION IN BOMBAY.—There is an incident in connection with the Proclamation ceremony in Bombay, which has not yet been noticed, but which is of some interest. Mr. Vuccino, whose photographs have attracted much notice of late in Bombay on account of their beauty and delicacy of execution, took a view of the Queen's Statue and the group immediately around it, and is preparing copies for sale. We have had an opportunity of seeing one of the pictures and can vouch for its excellent character and faithful portraiture of the scene. The Statue is very clearly depicted, and there are capital likenesses of several well-known public men of Bombay, including the Honourable Mr. Rogers and Mr. Justice Pinhey, in the group.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.—A charge of having given false evidence in a judicial proceeding—Purshotum Khetsey being the complainant and Coorjee Dhurumsey the defendant—was called on yesterday before the Senior Magistrate. Mr. Moreshwur appeared for Mr. Macfarlane, the prosecutor's attorney, and asked for a postponment on the ground that Mr. Macfarlane was engaged elsewhere. Mr. Chalk, for the defendant, opposed the application and said the proceedings had been hanging on since September last and no progress whatever had been made. His Worship said that he could not consider the reason given sufficient to grant a further postponement. The charge was a serious one which had been hanging over the defendant for a long while and ought to be disposed of. He asked the prosecutor if he was prepared to go on with his case, and it appearing that he was not in the absence of his attorney, the case was struck out.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT THE APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a European female, named Mrs. Powell, residing at the Esplanade Cross Road, appeared to answer a charge preferred against her by Mr. Superintendent Smith, with being drunk and disorderly on Friday, the 5th instant, at the Apollo Refreshment Rooms. The evidence of the prosecutor went to show that the defendant on the night in question was creating a great disturbance at the Apollo Refreshment Rooms while under the influence of liquor, using most obscene language at the top of her voice to Mr. Kerner, the manager and proprietor of the establishment; and committing a breach of the peace. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Constable Goff. The defendant stated that the salad she was served with at the Refreshment Rooms was in a dry state and the potatoes were sour, and consequently a dispute arose between her and Mr. Kerner, when Mr. Kerner, she said, offended her by not paying due attention to her complaint. Therefore she thought proper to give vent to her feelings for the wrong done. His Worship, in disposing of the case, adjudged defendant guilty and fined her Rs. 5.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The man, named Muggun Kuchra, against whom a warrant was issued in September last by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrat at the Fort Police Court, on a charge of cheating preferred against him by Goolabchund Motichund, a jeweller, in respect of a diamond earring and a pearl necklace of the collective value of Rs. 1,150, which articles the accused obtained from complainant under the pretence that he was sent by his master, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabai Harridas, for them, whereas it was discovered such was not the case, but that the accused had a few days previous been discharged from the service of his master. He was arrested and placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday, and was remanded to jail until to-morrow, when the case will be called on for hearing. In the meanwhile a warrant has been issued by Mr. C. P. Cooper for the arrest of Killabhoy Narrondass on a charge of having purchased the diamond earring and pearl necklace knowing the same to have been stolen or dishonestly received by Muggun Kutchra, the accused, who confessed to the police authorities that the property in question had been sold by him to the said Killabhoy Narrondass

MHOW AND CENTRAL INDIA RACES, 1877.

ENTRIES ON 1st JANUARY 1877.

1ST DAY.—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP.

Mr. Baldock's	c a g	Golightly.
Major Crosbie's.....	c a c	Bijou.
Do.	g a g	Dutchman.
H. H. Nawab of Jowrah's	b a h	Syrian.

THE HUSSAR CUP.

Mr. Freeman's	b a g	Old Soldier.
Major Crosbie's.....	c a c	Nonpareil.
Mr. Windham's.....	b a h	Sam, (late Guiding Star.)
Capt. Willoughby's	b a h	Sham.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

Mr. Vincent's	c c b m	Cinderella.
Mr. Thomas's	b w g	Raven.
Major Crosbie's.....	b w g	Touchit.
Do.	g w g	Gangalong.
Major Farwell's	b a h	Oliver Twist.

2ND DAY.—HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

Mr. Vincent's	c c b m	Cinderella.
Mr. Thomas's	b w g	Raven.
Major Crosbie's.....	b w g	Touchit.
Do.	g w g	Gangalong.
Major Farwell's	b a h	Oliver Twist.

THE STARKEY CUP.

Mr. George's	c a h	Desert Spirit (late Etoile.)
Mr. Freeman's	b a g	Old Soldier.
Major Crosbie's.....	c a c	Nonpareil.
Do.	g a g	Grey Jacket.
Mr. Windham's.....	b a h	Sam (late Guiding Star.)

THE JOWRAH PURSE.

Mr. George's	c a h	Desert Spirit (late Etoile.)
Mr. Fuller's	g a h	Nash.
Major Crosbie's.....	g a g	Dutchman.
Do.	b a g	Bijou.
H. H. Nawab of Jowrah's	b a h	Syrian.
Do.	g a h	Saracen.

The second entries close 1st of February. For further particulars see Prospectus.

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary, Mhow Races.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars, ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Wholesale and Retail Agent, TARAPOREVALA & Co., Landing Booth, Apollo Bunder at Poona.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE entertainment which Dr. Lynn gives this evening will take place in the Town Hall. H. E. the Governor will be present. Dr. Lynn's tricks are so very many and clever that more than one or two visits must be made in order to see the best of them. This evening the entertainment will be especially attractive not only from the variety of the performances but also from the large and fashionable audience which will certainly be present in the Town Hall.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

R. V. HEARN, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, *vs.* RUTTONJEE SORABJEE.

THIS case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, in which the defendant, Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, the printer and publisher of the *Punch Dand* newspaper, stands charged with defamation in respect of an article published in that vernacular journal on the 29th January last, reflecting on the justice administered at the Court of Mr. Mukund Ranell, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, and thereby defaming him.

Mr. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, appeared in person and Mr. Browning, barrister, instructed by Mr. Smale, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Mukund Ranell was examined for the prosecution, and stated that the article in question, which appeared in the *Punch Dand* of the 29th January last, was written with a malicious motive, in the hope that the matter would be noticed by Government. The writer of the article had drawn much upon his own imagination instead of attempting to criticise the real facts of the case he alluded to. This witness was cross-examined at some length, but nothing important was elicited bearing on the question of defamation.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 24 h instant, as the prosecution desired to call Mr. Jogjeewandass Khoosaldass, the Full Power Magistrate of Surat, who, it appears, could not attend on this occasion to give his evidence in the matter.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of scholarships and prizes to the successful students of the Grant Medical College was held yesterday evening at the institution, in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Dr. Cook, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Dr. Doolittle, Dr. Hojel, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Kuspp, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Gray, Dr. Wright, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and several other gentlemen.

The annual report, which was read by Dr. Cook, stated that the number of matriculations in 1864-5-6-7-8 and 9 had varied from 15 to 44, in 1870 it was 66, in 1871—75, in 1872—101, in 1873—113, in 1874—179, in 1875—194, and last year 180. The number of students at present on the College roll is 154, and 60 are studying in England with a view to qualifying themselves for the Covenanted Service, in which two have already obtained commissions. The College has not been so successful this year as in the previous year in the L. M. examinations. The number of students entered was 20, and the number who passed 11. In 1875, the number entered was 19, and of those successful 16; in 1874, the entries numbered 16 and the successful candidates 9; in 1873, eight students entered and all passed; in 1872, six entered, and all passed; in 1871, six entered and all passed; and in 1870, four entered and three passed. Attention was drawn in the course of the report to the fact that the College does not afford sufficient accommodation for the increasing number of students, with an expression of regret that it had not been possible to do anything during the past year to remedy an evil of so long standing. The entire report which was of considerable length, will appear in an early issue of the *Gazette*.

After the report had been read, the scholarships and prizes were distributed.

The Chairman then delivered the following address:—Mr. Principal and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure again to preside at the distribution of prizes at this College, and I am glad that I am again able to congratulate you on the out-turn of the year. Although the results of the University examination are not so marked as they were last year, they are still satisfactory, a larger number coming out in the 1st class than in any other previous year save 1875-76. The fact of several students having gone to England to prosecute their studies and the success which has attended their efforts, is another gratifying feature in the report I do not think there is any purpose in what Dr. Cook calls "the drier details of statistics" on which I need touch, but there is one—the Gazetted Vernacular Class—regarding which the action of Government mentioned in the report should not be misunderstood. The reasons which have led Government to discontinue their support to this class after 1878, are important as they will sooner or later apply to the Marathee class also. I was not inclined last year from what had leaked out to think the time for doing away with the vernacular classes was so near, but after a careful consideration of the opinions of those best able to inform Government on the subject, it was found that for the past three or four years the vernacular students had been able to receive the most valuable, because the practical portion of their education, &c., the clinical teaching at the bedside in English—a result of raising the English standard at admission. This, added to the admitted fact that medical instruction can never be so satisfactorily given in the vernacular as in the English language, led Government to the conclusion that the expenditure required to keep up the necessary staff to lecture in Gujerathee—an expense very disproportionate to the number of students—was no longer justifiable, and I trust that the reasons which led Government to adopt this course will also commend themselves to the public, especially to those members of it who have so generously contributed to the support of the class. The change which the University has made in the designation of the medical degree, by adding the word "Surgery" to it, will be beneficial, especially to those who, after taking it, proceed to England to compete in the schools there. This is not an actual change in the qualification,—for in this University this double one has always existed—medicine and surgery being both portions of the degree, not as in Great Britain, where the conflicting interests of medical colleges has rendered hitherto such a junction impracticable. I trust also that the result of the change which Government has, after very careful consideration has, at the request of the officers most interested in this branch of education, sanctioned in the entrance examination from 1878—viz., the making the knowledge of a classical language obligatory, will prove a great and lasting improvement; and it will, I think, be very advisable if those lads at present at school, who look to the College for a profession, should take Latin up as that classic. "The draught to be taken at bed time" may doubtless be more suitable to the comprehension of the general public than *haustus horâ somni sumendus*. But this is not the sole use of Latin in medicine: the student will find rich mines of learning in the other authors who wrote in that language, while a knowledge of that tongue is, I believe, required in most of the medical schools attached to the colleges and universities in Great Britain and Ireland, to which those of our students must resort who are desirous of competing for the Indian Medical Service. The changes in the staff are, I am happy to find, free from that melancholy element which has saddened the reports on the last two occasions. I am sure that the temporary absence of one who has been so long connected with the Chair of Surgery as Dr. Mackenzie, will not fail to be felt by the students who have studied under him, however able his successor may be found to be. I allow the other changes alluded to in the report to pass without a more extended notice. Owing to his well-known merits as an administrator as well as a medical officer, which have led Government to promote Dr. Hunter to the higher grade of Deputy Surgeon General, this College lost its Principal, whose connection with the institution commenced as far back as 1862, and who had since 1866 so ably and successfully presided over its fortunes. The results of his superintendence are too many and too marked to need a detailed account from me. Suffice it to say that he has spared neither time nor labour to bring about the highly satisfactory state of things, which we have had so much pleasure in noticing on the previous anniversaries of this day, and has made the institution not merely a school for the training of men for the subordinate positions in the Medical Service of Government, but a College suited for the education of those who soar to the higher sphere in medical science and who are prepared to make it the profession of their lives. In thanking Dr. Hunter, as I do in the name of Government and I feel sure I may add in the name of all those who have benefited by his teaching and advice, for his able management of this institution for so many years, I may add that we know that his greatest reward will be in seeing from year to year its progress and in finding that his old pupils take a high position in that profession which it has been his aim and also his privilege to make acceptable to them. I must now shortly allude to one observation you, Sir, made regarding the abolition of the Chair of Dental Surgery, and your anxiety to see the Chair of Pathology removed to this College. The dental branch of surgery is now no longer required by the University, and therefore its chair—a minor one—can be put to other uses, and I am in hopes that before long this, with other change may render it practicable to have a Registrar attached to the College who will act as a resident physician to the Hospital, and Professor of Pathology. I will be remembered that shortly after the lamented death of Lord Mayo, a subscription was raised to perpetuate his memory in this city. I am happy to be able to announce that there is every hope that before the next annual meeting, means may be taken in accordance with the wishes of his widow to perpetuate his name in connection with this College by establishing a more practical system for teaching physiology, and so placing this institution on a par with the more advanced medical schools at home. In conclusion permit me, Dr. Cook, to congratulate you on becoming the permanent Principal of this College, and at the same time to tender to you and the officers attached to its staff, the thanks of Government for the care and ability with which one and all perform the important duties of your several offices.

This brought the proceedings to a close.

TEMPERED GLASS.

ON Wednesday evening last at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute some interesting experiments were made with the new description of glass, for which a French gentleman, M. De la Bastie, has taken out a patent, called tempered glass. Mr. Fischer, on behalf of the patentee, undertook the experiments. He commenced by stating that he had no intention to deliver a lecture on tempered glass, but to show some experiments only. Mr. Fischer spoke somewhat as follows:—

M. De la Bastie of Castle Richmant (Pont d'Ain) is the inventor of the toughened or better tempered glass of which so much has been said of late, and I hold my samples direct from him with the object of experimenting thereon, as has been done in presence of the highest officials in Paris, London, Turin and other capitals of Europe.

Mr. De la Bastie has already been some seven years experimenting to try to reduce the extreme fragility of glass, being aware that this fragility was the result of weakness of cohesion of the particles. He first tried to force these particles to join more closely, mechanically rendering thereby the mass more compact and increasing the strength and solidity of the matter.

Next he tried the process followed successfully by Mr. John Witworth upon metal, but it does not act upon glass for mechanical compression does not in any way influence the mass even in its liquid state.

He then thought of tempering the glass in a similar manner as is employed for steel, by immersing it in a bath of hot oil. He knew that by immersion in cold water, the matter would be in an unstable equilibrium like the Prince Rupert's Drops (*lacryma vitreæ*) which resist the repeated blows of a hammer on the thick part whilst by breaking the small bar like tail with the fingers the whole drop explodes into atoms, (as shown by experiment).

Two other important considerations presented themselves to the inventor.

1. The degree of heat at which the glass can be tempered without losing its shape.

2. The mode of immersion without touching the glass.

Mr. De la Bastie ascertained the degree of heat at which the glass becomes malleable, and obtained a liquid capable of attaining a higher temperature than boiling water without vaporizing.

Mr. De la Bastie after numerous experiments invented an oily mixture formed of oils, wax, suet, rosin and other ingredients in certain exact proportions, and adapted to the various descriptions of flint, crown and other glasses. Though this would appear very simple there were some delicate considerations which dared not be neglected, without failure.

If the hot glass is immersed in a heated and combustible liquid the same is liable to catch fire, consequently the bath had to be placed in direct communication with the furnace (in which the glass intended for tempering is heated to a degree approaching malleableness). It is covered with a dome isolating it completely from the outward air; the bath being no more in contact with the outward air, cannot inflame.

In the furnace facing the bath, he has placed a trap on which the heated glass stands. As soon as the workman sees that the article is sufficiently heated, the trap is lowered and the glass slides gently into the bath and comes to a standstill against a metallic cushion which prevents any deformation of the article. After a short time of immersion a table at the bottom of the bath is raised and the glass thereon is withdrawn and completed.

The following experiments were then made:—

A common window glass 1-16th in thickness was submitted to the fall of ½ of a pound weight and resisted the fall at 1 and 2 feet and broke at 4 feet.

A tempered glass plate of the same thickness was then taken and resisted, without breaking, the fall of ½ lb. from 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet and afterwards the fall of ½ lb. from 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet. Another common glass plate ¼" in thickness broke from the fall of ½ lb. from 3 feet. A tempered one of same size resisted the fall of ½ lb. from 1, and 2 and 3 feet and broke at the fall from 5 feet into atoms. Sundry watch glasses were then thrown about, many of which resisted the falls on the marble (Minton slabs) flooring from 8 and 10 feet, but others broke and by the mode of breaking in 2 or 3 fragments only instead of atoms, it was evident that these glasses were not properly tempered.

Thin tempered glass cups were then placed one over a spirit lamp and the other on a strong charcoal fire, and water was boiled in them without in the least affecting them. They were then immersed in cold water without injury.

Tumblers of tempered and common glass were then filled with ice, adding even a few drops of ether, and boiling water was afterwards poured into them. One of the common glass tumblers smashed, the others stood the test. After immersion in cold water they were then placed on the burning coals of the hearth. The last remaining common glass tumbler broke here to pieces, while the tempered glass tumbler stood also this test and also a subsequent immersion in cold water without the least apparent injury. A thick tempered glass saucer, which had been heated a long time in the burning coals, when immersed in the cold water, however, burst into atoms.

The tumblers which had resisted the above shocks were then thrown on the carpeted ground from 3, 4, and 5 feet height, and though delicately engraved and of very thin crystal glass, rebounded without any injury, whilst one falling from a height of 6½ feet broke.

The most interesting experiment was with the lamp glasses.

A common kerosine lamp glass exposed to the strong flame of the lamp and blackening by it, resisted the sprinkling of some water on it, but when immersed in cold water it burst into fragments as soon as it touched it.

A tempered lamp glass was then placed on the lamp and for a long time exposed to a large flame from the lamp, till it was entirely blackened. Water was repeatedly sprinkled on it, it was touched with a wet towel whilst on the lamp and was thrown into cold water, then dripping wet it was again placed on the lamp, again subjected to a blackening flame, and again immersed in cold water, but it resisted all these sudden changes of temperature without the least sign of injury and apparently was as strong as ever.

Mr. Fischer showed some quartz obtained in this Presidency, and some tempered by Mr. Tipdas, manufactured in Bombay, and which proves that this industry could easily be introduced here.

The mode of tempering is less troublesome and expensive than annealing, and will take the place of this latter operation in every glass manufactory, if not now, certainly as soon as the patent rights of the inventor expire.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 3rd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Small-pox in town and taluka of Kurrachee, in town of Kotri and in Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Rabi well. Weather colder. Chicken-pox in town of Shikarpur. Cattle-disease decreasing.

Hyderabad.—Small-pox in three talukas; in Hyderabad City 25 fresh cases, 7 deaths. Rabi crops flourishing.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather cold. Fever prevails.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops good.

Kaira.—No change.

Broach.—Fever continues. Cattle-disease in Ankleswar. Cotton nearly ready in Jambusar.

Surat.—No change.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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Reserve Funds—£656,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

CIRCULAR NOTES are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

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At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East and

On LONDON, On IRELAND,
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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "
Exceptional rates for longer periods.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, PENANG, MANILLA,
CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI.
AKYAB. BATAVIA, HANKOW.
RANGOON. HONGKONG.

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PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Catholic Examiner.*)

"MACLEAN'S Guide to Bombay" has reached to a second edition, as was to be expected of so useful a companion, within a short period of its first appearance; and, from what we now see of the work in its increased dimensions, we shall confidently look in due time for yet a third edition. The work is in every way worthy of the name it bears, and of the praise it has received in England as well as in India.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

WE are happy to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the 2nd edition of "A Guide to Bombay, Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, by James M. Maclean." We are here furnished with a history of this island for 200 years and more, with an account of the population, of the trade and industry, Government and Revenue, followed by a minute description of the City and neighbourhood, with notices of native festivals. A Directory is added, in which will be the information commonly sought in such publications. On the whole it seems to us a compact and valuable work, well got up, for sale at the price it is. Rs. 5 and it is to be had at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of a copy of the above book. We are glad to welcome it in its new and enlarged form. It has a Calendar for 1877 for its commencement, and a very pretty little picture of the Queen's Statue as its frontispiece. This statue is connected with the Proclamation Day in Bombay in such a way as to make it marked in history. Considerable additions have been made to the book in this its second edition. The first part has been enlarged, and the second part has been re cast; and we can testify to the great improvement that has been made in this second part. It is now a very complete Directory, on a small scale, of course; but containing a great deal of valuable information in a very small compass. Its Exchange and Discount tables are very simple, yet very important, especially to every Anglo-Indian. A very useful part of the book is the Street Directory which gives not only the names of the houses in the Fort and their numbers, and residents' names, but also the names of those outside the Fort at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, &c. Then there are tables which show when the steamers and trains leave Bombay; so that the stranger not only finds here information necessary to his stay in Bombay, but also that which enables him to leave it when he chooses, by innumerable routes all equally pleasant. The book is a very neat one, small and compact, and only costs Rs. 5. The two maps are worth the money; indeed we believe the map of Bombay is sold on a larger scale at the Photozincographic Office here for Rs 2½; the map on a small scale being specially made at that Government Office for this book of Mr. Maclean's. The entire book reminds us of the "Guides" to our large home cities, for it does not at all resemble the books usually got up in India. We congratulate Mr. Maclean on the appearance of this greatly improved edition of his originally excellent work.

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Henry VIII. gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—
"God send me well to keep."

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"If I survive,
I'll make the five."

Burke in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," states that Lady Cathcart, on marrying her fourth husband, Hugh Maguire, had inscribed on her ring—
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"I love and like my choyce." "For a kiss take this."
"God send her me my wife truly."
"Joye day and night be our delight"
"Mizpah—Lord watch between us when we are absent from one another."
"I will be your's we the heart's end prove."
"Pray to love, love to pray."
"In thee my choice I do rejoice."
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